

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the research method include the research design, subject of the study, data and data source, technique of collecting data, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In conducting study, there is research design. While research design is the strategy and procedure to decide the method to collect the data, select subject and other components of research. According to Creswell (2009:3) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detail methods of data collection and analysis. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidences obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible.

Meanwhile, Method of research is the steps or phases which are done by the researcher in order to the purpose of research (Nurhayati, 2016). In this study, the researcher applies a qualitative method to analyze the data. According to Denzin & Lincoln that qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than a surface description of a large sample of a population. Thus, the qualitative research is the type of study which presents the results in description or picture rather than in number. Ary *et.al* (1985: 322) explained “Descriptive research method is used to obtain information about existing conditions and have been widely used in educational

research. The researcher wants to describe the certain condition in the form of description rather than in graphic.

Besides, based on Bogdan and Biklen statement (1982) that qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study. In this case, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative in investigating the students' perception and their strategies in learning pronunciation through Native English V-log. Here, the researcher shares the questionnaire for selecting the subject of the study. The researcher also takes observation, interview and documentation to understand about student's perception toward learning English Pronunciation through Native English V-log and their strategies toward it.

The researcher applied a research at MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung for the selected students from class A and B at 8<sup>th</sup> grade of students.

## **B. Subject of the Study**

In qualitative research, Subject of the study is the main person who will be selected to give the data by analyzing the capability of each person. Lodico *et.al* (2006: 266) revealed "Depending on the types of questions asked, the researcher will want to select the subjects so that they will be able to provide the key information essential for the study". In this study, the researcher chooses the subjects by applying selection. For selecting the proper subjects, the researcher observes the subjects' daily in the learning and share the questionnaire to select

the subject as well as the criteria that have been constructed by the researcher. Besides, the researcher also took the data from informant who is the English teacher for synchronizing the data from subject.

In the case of this research, the researcher uses technique for selecting the subject. Instrument for selecting subject is the tools for select the subject of the study to get the subject that are affordable with purpose of the study. In this case, the researcher uses questionnaire as the instrument to select the subject. In this case, The questionnaire will involve ten number of questions in open-closed form. The rule of questionnaire for students is they choose the choices based on their experience.

The researcher uses purposeful sampling technique to select the subject. the subject were chosen by several reasons. First, those students watch Native English Vlog to learn English pronunciation in the spare time. Then, the students answer the questionnaire by fullfilling the criterion from the researcher decided. Then, after conducting selection by sharing questionnaire, the researcher gets 6 students from class A and B as the excellent class and have opportunity to learn independently by using connection from school.

After determining the criterion for arranging the questionnaire question, the researcher went to field. The researcher shared the questionnaire for 15 students based on the result of observation. After conducting the step, the researcher got result in 8 subject selected. Finally, the researcher conducted the Interview in gaining the data for six subjects. The researcher stops the interview for 6 subject because the data had gotten saturated.

After getting the subject of the study, the researcher would like to present the description of the subject achievement. The researcher also would give the code for subject to make easy in presenting of findings. Those data would be shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Category of Participants**

| No. | Subject | Sex    | Class | Description   |
|-----|---------|--------|-------|---|
| 1.  | S1      | Female | A     | Subject 1 is the subject who usually joins in the speech competition. The subject have good pronunciation |
| 2.  | S2      | Male   | A     | Subject 2 is the subject who usually gets good mark in the pronunciation aspect.                          |
| 3.  | S3      | Female | A     | Subject 3 is the subject who usually learn English independently specifically in pronunciation lesson     |
| 4.  | S4      | Male   | B     | Subject 4 is the subject who always practice to speak English in the school                               |
| 5.  | S5      | Female | B     | Subject 5 is the subject who usually gets good mark in the pronunciation aspect.                          |
| 6.  | S6      | Female | B     | Subject 6 is the subject who usually gets good mark in the pronunciation aspect.                          |

Based on the table 3. The descriptions of the subject support that the researcher select the subject perfectly to fill the purpose of the study.

### **C. Setting of Study**

This study was conducted in MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung. this school was located at Karangrejo, Kec. Karangrejo, Kab, Tulungagung, East Java 66253. MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung is one of junior high school in Tulungagung who has motto “Religious, Smart and autonomous”. In this school, especially in the excellent class, there is monitor, LCD and connection of Internet to support the teaching and learning.

### **D. Data and Data Source**

The data refers to group of materials which the researcher collects from the field while the study happened. The data also include what others have created and the researcher finds, such as diaries, photographs, official document, and newspapers articles (Bogdan& Biklen, 1998:106). Here, in the study, the data which were collected were qualitative data. The qualitative study deals with data in the form of words rather than number. In this case, the data were qualitative data that considered of the information or description of the students’ perception in learning English pronunciation and the strategies toward it. Those data taken from the selected students at 8th grade in excellent class at MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung and teacher as the informant while the observation conducted.

Meanwhile, Data source is the importance tool because the data have gotten from sources. According to Ary *et.al* (1985: 332) that in qualitative research, data or information come from two kinds of source. They are primary data and secondary data:

- a. Primary data constitute first hand knowledge, such as eyewitness reports and original document (Gay, 1987: 10). Shortly, primary source is the source was strongest influencer the result of the research. based on that explanation, the researcher took the primary source as the data from observation in teaching pronunciation through conventional media taught by the teacher and interview in looking students' perception and the activity in learning pronunciation through Native English along with the strategy of students toward it.
- b. Secondary data is the additional data to give strong data. It means secondary data source refers to secondhand of information. According to Given (2008: 803) "Secondary data source is preexisting source that have been collected for a different purpose or by someone other than the researcher".. In this case, the researcher took secondary data from attendance of students at 8<sup>th</sup> grade in excellent class, the students' score of speaking especially in pronunciation aspek, the students paper in implementing the strategy in learning pronunciation through Native English Vlog that was came from teacher and students in the field of study.

#### **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

Instrument of collecting data is the instruments in reaching the information of research. In collecting data of qualitative research, the researcher should be careful to do the research because based on Sugiyono (2008: 222) statement that in qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher themselves. In this study, the data were collected through observation, depth- Interview and documentation.

Those techniques are used in order to analyze the students' perception and their strategy in learning English pronunciation through Native English Vlog at MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung. Here, the instruments are the sheet for field note of observation and Interview Guide.

#### 1) Observation

The researcher also conducted participant observation with the subject. According to Creswell (2012) observation is the process of gathering firsthand information by observing people and places at research site. Here, the researcher uses participant observation that involves observing with interacting with the objects or people under study in the setting. Observation is used to get the data from the use of Native English Vlog in learning English pronunciation and the strategy through it. It means that by conducting participant observation, the researcher could understand the students' perception and their strategy through it. Here, the researcher also acts as the participant who saw closely the activity of the students in learning English pronunciation through Native English Vlog. The researcher used the sheet of observation namely field note as the instrument to write a whole of activity of students. Field notes consist of the summary and the detail description of the students' activity in learning pronunciation independently through the media while the observation happened.

The observation was done at MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung, because the students at 8th grade in Excellent class are difficult in pronouncing words without the effect of mother tongue, so the researcher chose this place to conduct this observation. The sample of this observation were the students of 8th grade in

excellent class which consists of 15 students who follow the observation. Besides, the researcher also observes the history of account on Youtube each subject of observation. The observation was done after founding the general perception of students in learning English pronunciation through Native English Vlog and the strategies toward it. The researcher also got that the teaching pronunciation of teacher who applied rarely is monoton and make the students bored. Thus, from the result of the observation, the researcher understand the reason of students did independent learning through Native English Vlog.

Observation was conducted at MTs Negeri 6 Tulungagung, especially in the English lesson with pronunciation practice on January, 21<sup>st</sup> 2020 at 08.20 a.m - 10.00 a. Secondly, the observation of students activity in learning English pronunciation through Native English Vlog while distributing the questionnaire of subject selection on February, 2<sup>nd</sup> 2020. The last of observation is specific for the selected students by questionnaire by the total number of student are 8 students while observing the students usage of Native English Vlog through their history of account on Youtube on February, 10<sup>th</sup> 2020.

## 2) Conducting Interview

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998:93), an interview is a purposeful conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more, that is directed by one in order to get information from the other. In this case, the researcher applied interview to gain data for fullfilling the purpose the research question. The researcher wants to investigate about the students' perception in learning English pronunciation through Native English

Vlog in and their strategies toward it. In the first chance of interview, the researcher only ask a little of question for teacher and students about the phenomenon while doing observation before this study conducted. After the research found the subject, the researcher doing depth- Interview for the students.

For this case, the Interview guide as the instrument makes the researcher easier in delivering questions while the interview conducted. Thus, the focus of this study is consistent. Here, the researcher used audio tape recorder in smartphone so that the interview transcript produced be same as the result of interview. In this study, the researcher chooses Depth-Interview to get information. The researcher prepares well some questions before interview the students' perception one by one. The depth-interview was conducted on February, 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. Then, to get the depth data, the researcher also conduct additional interview to chosen students directly in spare time after structured interview. Then, the interview done by asking the questions based on the interview guide.

### 3) Documentation

Documentation is the data from the written form, picture or the form of document that was available. Here, the document which be analyzed such as attendance list of the studen, the students' paper that involve of the marking of difficult word in learning pronunciation, the students' score of speaking in pronunciation aspect and field note. The students score in speaking text is used to check students score in pronunciation. It aims to sincronize the researcher focused on research questions, which are about students perceptions on the use of Native English Vlog in learning English pronunciation.

## **F. Data Analysis**

After gaining the data, the researcher analyzes and interprets the data as Bogdan and Biklen stated (1982:248) that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, the result of observation and other materials that is accumulated to increase the researcher's own understanding and to enable the researcher to present what the researcher has discovered to others the researcher analyzes the data.

Here, in analyzing the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. According Mckernan, there are five steps of data analysis in qualitative research. Those steps are: assembling the data, coding the data, comparing the data, building interpretation, and reporting the outcomes. The process of data analyzing as below:

1. The researcher collected the data from in-depth interview, observation and check document review to know how students perception toward Native English Vlog in learning English pronunciation and their strategies toward it.
2. The researcher categorized the data. In this step, the researcher organized the data and reduces it through the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying and transforming the data. In reducing the data, the researcher focuss on research question, which are about students perception toward Native English Vlog in learning English pronunciation and their strategies toward it. The data were categorized into themes and put the coding to display the findings easily.

Table 4 shows the table of categorization themes.

### **Table 4. Categorization Themes**

| No. | Code  | Theme                                |
|-----|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.  | PNEV  | Purpose of using Native English Vlog |
| 2.  | STR   | Strategy                             |
| 3.  | OP.CH | Opportunity and Challenge            |
| 4.  | SE    | Students' Experiences                |

3. The researcher compared the data to see the similarities and differences of data. It is done by displaying the data in the form of table, picture and narative text.
4. The researcher interpreted the data after the third stage, classified into the themes and analyze the data using data analysis on analyzing students' perceptions toward Native English Vlog in learning English Pronunciation and their strategies toward it.
5. The researcher presented the outcome of the study to answer the research questions and concluded the result of the study.

### **G. Validity of The Data**

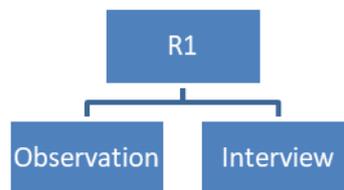
In the qualitative method, the researcher must present trustworthiness of the data. It would be seen from the credibility, validity, tranferability and dependability. Based on Halloway& Wheeler (2002); Macnee & McCabe (2008) that Credibility is the confidence that can be placed in the truth of findings of the study. While based on Bitsch's statement (2005) that the researcher facilitates the tranferability judgement by potential user through thick description and purposeful sampling. In this case, the study had the sample based on purposeful sampling and gave the detail description, so it make the study getting the

transferability. For the last one is dependability which means as the stability of findings over time.

In conducting qualitative research, the researcher applies one of strategies by Creswell (2009: 191) to get validity of data and make the good research. The strategy is the use of triangulation technique. Denzin (in Lexy, 2008) states that there are four triangulation techniques: Source triangulation, Methodological triangulation, Investigator triangulation and theoretical triangulation. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. According to Ery et. al (2010;498) said that the use of multiple source of data, multiple observers, and multiple methods is referred to as triangulation. In this triangulation, the function was to compare the data from observation and the data observation. It also for comparing the narration the data interview with the related document. After comparing the function of triangulation, the researcher found the result that there is clarification from the observation and the interview of several students.

From the observation, the researcher could know what the general perception of the students on the use of Native English Vlog in learning pronunciation and the reason with the strategy in using it. From the Depth Interview, the researcher could understand the goal, motivation, advantage and disadvantage as the students perception in learning English pronunciation through Native English Vlog and their strategies toward it. Thus, both of method in taking the data as methodological triangulation was used in this study. The meaning of methodological triangulation is the use of more than one method in collecting the

data. The both of method are Interview and observation. Methodological triangulation from Denzin (in Lexy, 2008) used by the researcher in this study was described in the following diagram:



*Diagram 1. Methodological triangulation of study*

From these type of triangulation, the validity was gotten by combining the conclusion and the data from some methods in collecting the data. It also means that by applying the methodological triangulation increased the creadibility of the data by combining different techniques such as interview and observation. The Interview was conducted after doing the observation.